MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1879.

Anusements forms. Maverly's Lyroum Theater Calared Minstrels. Master & Hist's Sardes—Court, Theatre Comique-Variety. New York Agencium-II, M. S. Pin fore

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 9, 1879, was: 121.039 Weekly 120.204 Thursday 120.937 Friday 121.092 Saturday

Judge Westbrook's Decision.

901.771

To the long list of names of men who have rendered useful services to mankind in a judicial capacity, that of Judge Westbrook is now added. By daring and desperate deeds on the field of battle the rights of man have often been asserted and defended. By calm decisions on the bench, requiring fre quently a higher degree of moral courage, they have been as often maintained and

preserved. In itself it is a small matter whether Mr. NICHOLS OF Mr. MacLean is Police Commissioner of New York. It concerns comparatively few. But whether the right of trial by due process of law shall be absolutely secure to all accused persons is of the highest concern to every man, woman, and child in our country-to all who shall ever be born within the broad limits of the United States.

Through sharp practice in the appointment of inspectors of election, Mr. Robinson may again be made Governor, and Mr. TILDEN may be made President of the United States; but the mere possession of neither of those high offices can confer on the incumbent the lasting glory which the simple performance of a judicial duty, the rendering of this right decision, has linked for all time to the now lustrous name of Judge Westbrook.

What Has Congress to De With It? A wandering Congressional committee is Inquiring in Rhode Island what certain citizens would like to have done about the suffrage laws of that State.

What difference does it make what these citizens would like to have done?

What has Congress to de with the matter, anyhow? We may like or dislike the suffrage laws of Rhode Island; but it is for that State and not for us to regulate-within a few broad restrictions-suffrage within its own bor-

In the early history of the republic such questions would not have been asked by a Congressional committee. It indicates a tendency toward centralism to see the

Our Toy Diplomatists.

Since the completion of the ocean telegraph the whole character of our diplomacy has changed and Ministers abroad are merely conventional agents, without the least utility. Indeed, they are often a positive disadvantage as obstacles to a policy which may be adopted by their superiors An alleged departure from the letter of his instructions was the cause of quarrel which Mr. Fish fastened on Mr. Motley, and which led to the transfer of the Alabama question from London to Washington.

No important negotiation of any kind af feeting international relations is now committed to the discretion of Ministers sent abroad, no matter how well qualified they may be, or how thoroughly versed in the subject to be discussed and determined. The Secretary of State assumes the direct management of all controversies with foreign Governments, and initiates whatever policy may be proposed for extension of commercial and diplomatic intercourse Mr. Evants is now preparing a demonstration in regard to the fisheries to prove that the award of the Halifax Commission, for which Mr. Fish is almost wholly responsiwas not only exorbitant but was

Hagrant fraud. The new Minister to England will have no part in the fishery correspondence, except that of a mere despatch deliverer, and his chief duty will be to repeat in form whatever Lord Salisbury may choose to say to him on the subject. And SALISBURY, of course, will reserve his full confidence for his own Minister at Washington. This is the method of the circumlocution office for which the people are expected to pay liberally and to be taxed without complaint.

Mr. Fish, who in all his official career aped the English methods and sought to convert the Department of State into a poor imitation of the British Foreign Office, was not content with the simple republican mode of his predecessors. He divided the Department into bureaus, created full missions without necessity, added assistant secretaries to the legations, and nearly doubled the working force with which Mr SEWARD had conducted the enormous correspondence and business incident to the civil war.

Two witnesses from among the diplo matic do-nothings have recently volunteered their testimony as to the duties of Ministers at Madrid and St. Petersburg Mr. Lowell has written to a friend that his chief business is to look after presentations at court, to inform travelling Americans of the attractions of the city, and to make himself useful to this class of exacting citizens. Mr. Stoughton, who has comhome strongly impressed with the beauty of Russian institutions, and who had leisure to study them in the last two years, tells an interviewer that there is not a single week of intellectual labor in the legation at St. Petersburg during a whole year.

This testimony could be corroborated by any Minister abroad who was inclined to be sandid. Everybody knows it to be true, and yet Congress goes on year after year appropriating millions to support officials who, according to their own admissions, have nothing to do but to cut a figure in society. No other branch of the public ser vice is so audacious in its exactions as this which first of all ought to be cut up root and branch at the next session.

Jefferson Davis's Fortune.

The story which young Mr. DAHLGREY tells of the way in which the Hon. JEFFER-SON DAVIS obtained the estate of Mr. Dahl-OREN's half sister is a peculiar one. It represents the aged Mississippian in a new character, and daubs the idol of the few lunaties of the McCardle stripe still living in the South with sundry streaks of inmorality and personal meanness that must be very shocking to the devotees. We by no means accept this tale as true; we prefer to await the judgment of a probate court. But it is very certain that the charges of duplicity, fraud, and rapacity which will be made and determined in the approaching trial will go far to determine the personal reputation of this renowned man, who, whether good or bad, will be a conspicuous

figure in the history of our times. Mrs. Dorsey appears to have gone mad

over the misfortunes of the rebel chieftain. Perhaps her sympathy was first aroused when the storm of obloquy from both sides broke over his bowed head at the collapse of the Confederacy. But, whenever it began, it is clear that her sympathy grew to a passion. She was, according to Mr. Dahlures, a "monomaniae" with regard to Davis. She took him into her magnificent seat of Beauvoir, at first as a guest, but speedily allowed him to become its master, Mr DAHLGREN was there as business manager of his sister, and heir in expectancy. But Mr. Davis in a short time took complete possession of the lady's mind, and, with it, of her business and estate.

His will was law at Beauvolr, and none dared dispute it. He was called "the President." and he lorded it like a King. "His very trend," says Dahlgren, "was that of one born to control. He stalked about the place in a domineering and despotie way. If he disliked a servant, he had only to intimate his dislike and the servant was discharged." One day he amused himself by kicking an aged eripple-a negro, of course-down stairs; and the poor creature, although an old famly servant, was immediately discharged for the offence of getting in the way of the 'President's" boot. At length Mr. Dant-GREN woke up to the fact that Mr. DAVIS was master of the place, and in due time learned that the property had been actually deeded to him during the lifetime of the owner, and that her last will and testament, prepared under these peculiar circumstances, gave him all the rest of her estates. 'wheresoever situated." All this time Mrs. Davis had not chosen to share the elegant hospitality extended to her husband at Beauvoir. He lived there for the most part alone with Mrs. Dorsey-a circumstance of which Mr. DARLGREN complains bitterly as being anything but chivalrous, and very well calculated to bring scandal on the name of an innocent lady, whose simplicity

the seizure to himself of all her extensive property. Legacy bunting used to be a great business in Rome, and of the scandals and villainies which grew out of it the satirists never tired; and yet there were few cases worse than this as Mr. DAHLGREN states it. We recall no instance in this country where a man has thus been rewarded for distinguished public services. The last days of Lord CHATHAM, it will be remembered, were rendered easy by the testamentary bounty of a person whom he had never seen; and Mr. DISRAELI, Lord BRACONSFIELD, is now enjoying a fortune acquired in the same way. But in neither case was there any suggestion of undue influence, since the tes taters were total, or almost total, strangers

seemed to have been sufficiently abused by

to the legatees. We should be sorry to believe Mr. DAHL GREF's story, with the inferences he draws from the undisputed facts. It is just to say that we have heard only the disappointed heir. Mr. Davis's political sins-both from the Southern and the Northern point of view-are heavy enough; but of private vice and sordid dishonesty he was never before accused. He is entitled to an unprejudiced hearing.

Five Hundred Sermons.

If New York is a wicked city, it is not fo lack of preaching. Every Sunday hundreds of church doors stand open, and from hundreds of pulpits sinners are warned to flee from the wrath to come and instructed in the way of salvation.

Even at this season of the year, although some of the high-priced up-town pastors have followed their fashionable flocks to the seaside or the mountains, postponing the labor of saving souls until cooler weather, the supply of preaching is in excess of the demand, as the empty pews show.

We suppose that at least five hundred sermons were preached or read in this city yesterday by educated and plous men, the greater number of whom believe that upon the acceptance or rejection of the divine message which they proclaim depends the eternal happiness or misery of the men omen, and children who sit before them.

Yet, if we may judge by past experience the sermons of these preachers will produce no more visible effect upon the great mass of people in this city than the twittering of so many sparrows. New York will live this week precisely the sort of life it lived last week. No one expects any other result-probably not even the preachers themselves.

This is a strange state of things, and the preachers at their meetings to-day might well compare views as to the explanation

Tired of the Military.

The letter which Spotted Tail addressed to the Interior Department contains a good deal of practical wisdom that might be studied with profit by men in public life and by the professed philanthropists whose mission is to civilize and to elevate the Indian to a higher social plane. SPOTTED TAIL desires to be on friendly terms with the whites to work for his own support, and to respect and have respected the obligations between his tribe and the United States, which he omplains have been violated without cause. But the most striking suggestion of this letter is one which might be properly adopted by and repeated in Congress with advan-

tage to the country. He says: " I want to tell you these last words: I have had enough of the military. I want my people to work. I have had ny belly full.

"Since we have been here my people have had no hiskey. Wherever the military are there is always vhiskey, and that makes trouble."

What SPOTTED TAIL says of his own experience might also be said of the people of the United States. They, too, like himself, have had enough of the military." Yes, nore than enough. In the last ten years, beginning with Grant's first term, four years after the close of the civil war, nearly four hundred and fifty millions of dollars have been expended for the support of the army-a sum equal to about one-fifth of the entire public debt. These are appalling figures, in view of the distress and burdens which have afflicted labor and all forms of enterprise since the crash of 1873.

The outlay still goes on, as if the Treasury was running over with a surplus of revenue and there was no strain to pay the axes required to keep up this costly millitary machine. John BRIGHT, in speaking of the naval and military expenditure of England, not long ago, called it "a gigantic system of out-door relief for the aristocacy." This is no less true of the United States, as will easily be seen by a study of the Army and Navy Registers, and of the annual appropriations to keep a host of retired officers on three-quarters of full pay, and a still greater host of do-nothings on the active rolls.

But this enormous drain on the Treasury for an extravagant and unnecessary army, more than twice as large as it should be, is not the only evil or expense attending the existence of our top-heavy military machine. SPOTTED TAIL speaks from personal knowledge and he confirms what has become familiar information from many sources | the boarer was a person of consequence, and the

when he says, "Wherever the military ar there is always whiskey, and that makes trouble." A great part of the trouble with the Indians, independently of the stealings of knavish agents, undoubtedly comes from whiskey. Chiefs and head men well disposed to peace and obedience are maddened with drink at the agencies and posts, and, like the white man in that condition, are apt to

commit crimes. These crimes lead to wars The cost of the Indian service has been greatly swelled by the temptations offered through the very agencies the Governmen employs to exclude them. Dissipation, ex cess, and disease are the consequences which, added to the monstrous frauds perpetrated in the dealings with nearly all the tribes, provoke collisions and bloodshed And these facts are used by the advocates of a standing army as arguments for keeping it up to the highest mark, as a pretended protection for the frontier settlements. They plant the seed of strife, and when fruit is borne they urge the result of their own policy as a justification for maintaining the rulnous system.

Lucky for Mr. Edward Cooper.

It turns out to have been very fortunate for the soft-headed Mr. EDWARD COOPER that the officers surrounding him positively refused to obey his orders to arrest the counsel of Gen. SMITH when they presented before him that officer's defence to the

Mayor's charges. Had these officers been more supple in their readiness to obey their weak and tyrannical chief's commands, the foundation for very large legal claims for damages for assault and battery might have been

Let Mr. Coopen thank his stars he was not obeyed, and learn prudence for the future.

Before leaving town on Saturday, Mr EVARTS confided to the venerable TRURLOW WEED the interesting fact that he had been working very industriously now for several nonths with the view of developing as far as possible, through our Ministers abroad, a policy which will aid our interceurse and establish closer commercial relations with foreign nations." That is a noble and commendable ambition on the part of Mr. Evants, and his modestly expressed belief that he has already accomplished something in this direction seems to be borne out by the fact that our shipments of lard to Europe lately have been running larger then before Mr. Evarrs began to develop his policy.

Last week's performances on the turf were characterized by several remarkable events. Twenty closely contested races were run over the Saratoga course, making a total of sixtyeight of the one hundred to be reeled off before the meeting closes on August 20. A liberal programme for three days was carried out to he letter on the Brighton Beach course, during which two valuable steeplechasers were killed

and their plucky riders seriously injured. The most stirring events, however, took place on the trotting track. At the great meeting in Buffalo large purses were trotted for, to be divided between first, second, third, and fourth horses. As sometimes happens in contests for hese divided purses, charges of shameful jockeying were made, drivers were expelled, and uefmen exchanged blows. -Rarus made two attempts to excel his fastest time-2:134-but

The week wound up with the greatest victory ver trotting time ever made in the world. JOHN MURPHY drove Edwin Forrest one mile on the hree-quarter track on Mr. Bonnen's farm, near Tarrytown, to sulky, in the unprecedented time

The "studied avoidance" of Gen. Grant's party by the British officers in China and Japan may be due to the latter's rejuctance to enter into social relatious with JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, who was discharged from the Tribune for stealing news belonging to the Associated Press.

WM. Brown of New Orleans tried to kill Collector Banger of the New Orleans Custom House on Monday last because he could not get a position in the Custom House. Brown's dairn for an office was founded on the facts that he had done his duty during the war; had risked his life and lost a limb to keep Badger and others like him in power and place, and that some time ago he wrote to Washington asking a place, and his letter had been referred

e Baronn, who entirely ignored it." Brown is apparently unaware that there is only one sure recommendation for a place in the New Orleans Custom House. The applicant must have taken a part, or must be related o some person who did take a part in the conspiracy which gave the electoral vote of Louisana to Haves. The fact that a man served faithfully in the Union army gives him no laim on the gratitude of a man who has all he can do to pay the debts of Fraud.

If Brown had been one of the partners in the electoral conspiracy his application for office would not have been "referred to BADGER' without an imperative endersement.

It is well that a Third Term GRANT organ is to be established at Washington; and it is fitting and proper that the new newspaper should be controlled by SECOR ROBESON, managed by the man MURTAGH, and financially backed by George Washington Childs-which is reported to be the case.

There has been a good deal of talk about the Ancient Mariner's intention to send the Kearsarge, at the request of Lawyer Evarts, to the Canadian fishing waters. The Kearsarge has already been in that region for a month She left New York as long ago as July 2, and, after a short southerly trip, went toward the fishing banks. She there cruised for several days, and was at St. John's, Newfoundland, July 21, whence she again started for the Grand Banks. On the 28th of July she left Placentin in Nova Scotis, for Charlottetown, Prince Ed ward Island, and at last accounts was still is those waters, looking after the Ancient Mariner's friends, the mackerel and the cod.

If a band of experienced Uhlans had taker n hand the work of stripping Mrs. Anna Oli VER's church they could not have made a cleaner or more thorough job of it than was made last week by certain of her Methodist brethren who do not approve of women preachers. Everything was taken, even the pulpit Bible and the little banners of the Sunday school children If worldly persons had thus despoiled a church their action would have been universally regarded as spiteful and malicious.

JOHN J. PATTERSON of Juniata County Pennsylvania, was sent down to South Carolina by the Camerons to be their carpet-bag Sena tor from that unfortunate State. Having concluded that there is no more "good stealing left" in that part of the country, he has gone off toward the setting sun. But, unhappily, he has left behind him his hopeful son, Silas, who seems to enjoy the confidence of the Fraudulent Administration to even a greater extent than his distinguished father did. A man claiming to be SILAS appeared the other day at Chicago with credentials from John Sherman, Erring Brother Key, and other high officials, who, it appears, put special trust and confidence in him for the performance of some work which they had in hand. The alleged Stras presented his letters to the Collector of the Port and other persons in authority, and immediately proceeded to business in a style that would have filled the father's heart with honest pride. He represented himself as momentarily out of funds, in consequence of some unlucky bets at a horse race, and as desirous of raising some money on the "family diamonds," which fortunately, he had about him. A glance at the documents signed by the Fraudulent Administration was sufficient to convince anybody that

much-harried underlings of the Custom House were compelled to yield all he wanted. When he had thus secured a large sum—a larger one, perhaps, than any son of John J. Patterson had seen since the palmy days at Columbiathe pawnbroker from whom he had borrowed the diamonds appeared on the scene, and the alleged SILAS slid with his plufider.

Mr. McChary of the Fraudulent Cabinet has concluded, says the Washington Post, that he cannot be confirmed as United States Judge, and for some reason or another attributes the demolition of his judicial prospects to Mr. HATTON of the Burlington Hankeye, who has for a long time been exposing McChany's peculiar political tricks. It was certainly very impudent in a member of the Fraudu ent Cabinet to expect that a Democratic Senate would confirm his nomination to a high and responsible office for which he is utterly unfitted, and it is hardly probable that McCrary would have been confirmed even if Mr. Harron had never undertaken to expose the Fradulent War Secretary's moral deformi ties to the eye of the world. It remains to be seen, however, whether McCBABY will endeavou to remain in the Fraudulent Cabinet, notwith tanding the fact that HAYES has already seected his successor, or whether he will quietly etire to the shades of private life.

What is Senator BRUCE's committee fo ing to uncover the frauds perpetrated upon the colored people by the swindlers of the Freedman's Savings Bank?

THE WINNEBAGOES AFTER THE ENG-LISH MISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 .- There is a scram ole in Pennsylvania for the place of Purio Welsh, the dull commercial old gentleman who ound it impossible to de, say, one day's honest work a month in the public service for the paltry salary of \$17,500 per annum.

But there are several other men in Mr. Cam eron's State who are willing to take the contract at those figures. Hartranft—who started out bravely as a candidate for President, and is now resting as Postmaster of Philadelphia preparatory to running for Sheriff, or City Treas urer, or keeper of the dog pound, or something of that sort—is ready to be offered up. He was faithful to the Ring as Auditor-General and as Governor, and if the Ring had any particular business in London they would probably send him to attend to it.

Mr. Quay would also like the place. If he becomes seriously exercised about the place he will take it. Mr. Quay is a strong man, after his kind. It was only the other day that he was an obscure country politician, publishing an unknown county paper, and noted only for the rarely energetic and unscrupulous way in which he "set up things" in his contracted sphere and disposed of the public offices and public plunder of the neighborhood. These qualities attracted the attention of the Ring chieftains at Harrisburg, and passing into their service, he has by the death of Muckey becom the" war chief" of the Winnebagoes-the leader of the young men in all their raids and foravs on the good people of the ancient Commo

If Mr. Quay can be spared, Mr. Cameron will tell his fond uncle, Mr. Sherman, to give him the English mission, with its salary of \$17,500 for about fifty-two days' work, and it will b done. It is not known what superior qualifier tions Mr. Quay may have for the highest post in the diplomatic service of the United States but he is an excellent manager of any sort of a job before the Pennsylvania Legislature, and runs a State Convention in matchless style.

As to Mr. Galusha A. Grow, he seems to tolerably eligible. It is true that he has neither great acquirements nor diplomatic training; but he once had the luck to be made Speaker of the House of Representatives for a single term, and the title has been his stock in trade evsince. He is good for nothing special that I know of except to preside over the annual Ring Convention in Pennsylvania in the character of respectable figurehead, to be kicked into the old lumber room as soon as the affair is over there to remain until the next year.

Stephen J. Field of California.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Tilde: said to have declared that, next to himself, Stephen J ichl of California is the strongest candidate, and " we tand a better chance in New York and the other doubt and Northern States than any of the other candidates whose merits have teen discussed." Mr. Tilden is re-ported to have added that the Pacific States would be

Judge Field would make a very formulable candidate. His record on the Supreme Bench is Democratic

He sever voted any but a Democratic ticket in his life. He was a statch Uniquist, and appointed for that rea-on, as well as for his learning and ability, to the Suceme Court by President Lincoln. He is from the far West, and would be accepted as a Vestern candidate. He is from the gold State, where specie never was displaced by greenbacks, and is there

ore sound on the currency. He would start in the race with the three Pacific States seeded, and with as good a prospect in the other doubt al Sintes as any candidate that can be named. The Democracy might go further and fare worse than

It is possible that, in view of the Detion fights here, New fork would be most easily carried by an emineut citizen some other State.

Mr. Roper's Remarkable Invention

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have it upon a great invention. The object of my invention s to enable a ship captain at sea to ascertain the exact osition of his ship without solar or lunar observation at from the power of the magnet sione. In the darke but from the power of the magnet stone. In the carge might or heaviest must be can find the speed of his vesse without the aid of sextant, quadrant, or log line. I caprove my invention on land or sea, I am also enabled by invention to tell the variations in time between the different cites in the world. I have also succeeded a kinne lise local altraction of from on the monder, which has puzzled so man, inventors in this line. I am aid and ready to explain with my tongue what I have don with my hands and from.

Soil Columbia street, South Brooklyn.

Another Veteran's Voice.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I too would add my protest to that of "A Crippled Veteran." I was ier under Gen. Smith in the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., when he communicat a division of the old Sixth Army Corns in his celebrated caminals tround to tity share. All the Twenty third Regime (celerans will your for their old communication for Governo Sixth Cours Veteras.

Instantaneous Bividends. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You could not have observed in the advertisement of the De Les-eps Can I Company's stock, as published in some of the papers, that they intended to instantly commence paying dividends. On the earnings of the commany before the cana, was dig? So. Of course out of the subscriptions which might be received. Is not that a glorious ting for the stockholders!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The music t Manhattan Beach is greatly injured by the incessant solving of the engines of the Marine Railway. The most exquisite cornet soles are drowned by the noise of escapole seam and the dingine of the bell. It is impossible to hid a quiet soil of the leads owing to the obmigresent allways. There is such a thing as too much improvement.

Landidates for Judge Ballard's Place. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Among the candidates of fit the vacancy caused by the death of the ate Judge Ballard of the Kentucky District Court

A Grand Ring Hunt. From the Leavenworth Times. is hereby given that there will be a

The Graveyard of Spain.

From the Lenter Herald. An intelligent resident of Havana says that Caba is the graves and o spain, and a more befluing name than "Pearl of the Antiles." In one cementery near the capital 80,330 interhent; have been made within tenses and in a methoring barral ground over 10,050 that of the spaints garrison of 7,000 men 20 die overy day, or a whole battalion every monit.

Is it a War of Conquest?

From the Berald. The battle which Mr. Tilden's friende are nov naking against Tammany is not for its destruction, but for its control.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

The Possibility of Cornell's Retirement-

The Chances of the Other Candidates. ALBANY, Aug. 9 .- Mr. Cornell continu es to be the leading candidate of the party. If were sold he would rank as the first fr worlte against the field. It is by no means c nowever, that he will be nominated. I twould probably surprise him to know how many of his trusted friends are indirectly su ggesting his defent. They spend more time in telling what they will do in case he is not : jominated than they devote to promoting his prospects This is always an indication of v.cak ness which old politicians are quick to obser re. When a candidate's supposed friends beg in to talk to you about their second choice, you a may be sure that they will abandon their first. hoice as soon

Looked at from this point of view, Mr. Cor

as an opportunity offers.

nell is not as strong as he was . t' aree years ago. He lacked then the requisite nv mber of votes to carry off the nominations. I aut the delegates that he had were for him, I'r st, last, and all the time. Now there is a notice a ble lukewarmness even on the part of those win o cought to be more active in his support. Tr e change can probably be traced to a change of A circumstances. In 1876, Mr. Conkling's frient is were fighting mad. They had been beaten i'a t'ae Cincinnati Convention, where, in order to defeat Binine, they vere forced to contrib ate their strength to Haves-a candidate who in they despised. They had come home comy arritively indifferent to the result of the cleak m, and when the Sara toga Convention wascr allod, they were strenuous only on the one pol at of expressing their de-cided preference for a man who had acted with them in the earlier contest. This they did by voting for Cornell. His defeat in the Convention did not trouble them over much, and the subsequently acquiresced, quite good-humored ly, in Lucius Rebinson's victory at the polls over Edwin D. Morgan.

But this year the Republican managers very much desire to carry the State. They fully appreciate the influence that it will give them next year in the choice of a Presidential candilate and in the control of patronage in the even of that candidate's success. They have no end serve by dividing the Republican party, and are perfectly sincere in their desire to unite it. Approaching in this spirit the question o boosing a candidate, they are willing to admit hat perhaps Mr. Cornell is not their most availble man. He has made enemies where an other, who was equally friendly to Mr. Conkling, might have made friends. But there are some who do not take kindly to this suggestion of throwing Mr. Cornell overboard. One of his

ardent friends recently said: "Such talk is infernal nonsense. If we can earry the State at all we can carry it with A. B. Cornell for Governor. Why shouldn't we? He has served the party with lifelong fidelity. To set him aside at the whim of a crowd which described us when there was a chance, and which will desert us again when there is another chance, would be the height of folly, There is a certain system of rewards and pun saments as necessary in politics as in religion. Mr. Cornell has fairly won this nomination and the only people who object to him are those who have fairly forfeited their influence by their unfaithfulness. If they are to rule, rule s inevitable. If they are not to rule, Mr. Cornell will be our candidate."

This friend had a good, blunt way of putting ais opinions, but somehow that kind of tail fails to awaken an enthusiastic response. The men who are supposed to be wisest wag their heads and talk gently of a compromise. But ompromises in politics are of all things the most difficult to make, as both parties are learn ng to their cost now. The retirement of Mr Cornell necessitates the bringing forward of some other man, and the moment another name s suggested the dissection of that character be gins, with a view to retiring him also,

Doubtless the candidate who has developed and gained the greatest strength during the past fortnight is John H. Starin. He has gone about securing the Governorship as he would go about a jeb for the delivery of freight. He has his agents at all places where caucuses are called, conventions held, or councils convened. As soon as the delegates are named he will offer o convey them to Saratoga, acting at once as sistedian and consignee of their influence and votes. Mr. Starin and his workers make no war on the other candidates. They talk good naturedly of Cornell, Robertson, Sloan, Hiscock, everybody, but all the time they push their favorite with an energy that never flags or tires.

The growing impression is that if Cornell frow his influence for Starin. The New York city delegation will be for Cornell first, unless at the eleventh hour a diversion should be made by which the name of Chester A. Arthuis brought forward. But if Cornell is dropped the Albany view of the metropolitan situation is that the delegates will go to Starin. It is thought the same thing may happen in Kings, in Albany, in Oneida, and in other countie where Mr. Conkling's strength is great. If all this should come to pass, and if Starin should be nominated, Mr. Cornell might, perhaps, with the same show of reason, maintain that though he had been defeated himself, he had really centrolled the Convention. But if Starin were nominated and elected, who would control him? He would have to depend on outside help for the preparation of his messages and for all business involving some share of literary skill. In these circumstances many are interested in knowing who would be Governor if Starin were elected. Whose man is he? It is because no ody can answer this question definitely, and because everybody is at liberty to claim him that his strength seems to grow.

But this same consideration may defeat him when the Convention meets. He is really no body's man. He has shouldered his own way from poverty to wealth and influence, and at fifty-five he does not take kindly to leading strings. Moreover, he is not a politician. He went to Congress, as other rich men have done. that he might add an ornamental feather to the cap of his financial achievements. He would take the Governorship now if he could get it, in the belief that he would thereby perpetuate his name and memory, so that he would not be lost sight of in the multitude of rich men who are follow him. But if he fails to get it, he will suffer only a momentary disappointment, and ne will be among the first to offer quizzical but shrewd comments on his own unsuccessful canvass. The outside influence at Saratoga will all be in Starin's favor, and considerable of the inside work will be done for him.

After Cornell and Starin are disposed of the chances of Robertson, Sloan, and Pomeroy will not be improved. If two of the leading candidates get out of the way to restore harmony. they will probably stay long enough to demand that the other three shall follow suit. And when they are all gone the way is fairly open for the "dark horse,"

But who is the dark horse? New names have appeared-among others Theodore W. Dwight of the Columbia College Law School and Judge Charles J. Folger of the Court of Appenls. Prof. Dwight has always been a Republican, and has usually given a moderate support to the Conk-ling wing of the party. But he is brought forward now by Mr. Ellis H. Roberts of the Uties Herald, who is not a Conkling man. Judge Folger was once an active and successful politician. He made himself felt in the State Senate ten years ago as a most bitter opponent of Fenton, whom he still hates. This brings him in accord with Conkling, and makes it possible for the controlling element in the party to unite on him. But these dark horses are too dark at present to justify a close inspection of their prospects.

To sum up the situation to-day: It is nooody's race. Cornell is in the lead, but it is already necessary to apply the whip to keep him there, and the others are pressing him hard.

He Should Have Nominated the Clubber From the Brooklyn Earle.

Mayor Cooper should have made Capt, Wil-lians a Police Commissioner, licensing him to club the life out of anybody who dared to object to the proceeding.

FARMING IN WESTERN KANSAS.

Compact Facts as Set Forth by a Dislater

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Living on the frontier in Western Kansas, and having no axe to grind, I can give you a fair idea of th ountry and other matters of Interest to wouldbe emigrants. The advance of the main body of emigration, taking all Government land except the rough pieces, had, at the close of 1878 eached to about the west line of Furnas County Nebraska, and of Norton, Graham, Trego and other counties in Kansas, lying on the 100th meridian. This year it has advanced through and occupied the line of counties lying immedi ately west, and is still marching on. The ad vance is, I think, not so strong as it was las year: the inducements are not so great.

All the timbered lands in Kansas and Nebraska are now taken, the tide of emigration has rolled beyond the sources of our streams, and what remains is trecless and waterless The soil however, is rich, and it is the smoothest part of Kansas. If as has been asserted. water can be found there at an average depth of 25 feet, then the plains between here and the mountains will sometime become a second Illi-

The soil here is mostly a compact clay, but i contains sand enough to allow it to work freely. It is dark gray in color, never black like the soil of Iilinois. It will not readily admit water

until broken up a year or two. Our heaviest rains enter but a few inches into the prairie sod; the subsoil has no moisture. Our streams are all supplied from a stratum of sand and permeable soil, lying about 100 feet below the level of our divides or uplands. Wells must be sunk that depth to read water, unless dug in some low land or draw (ravine). Our streams run at that depth, and the woods which fringe them, growing about 40 feet high, cannot be see, till you reach the valley in which they lie. There is no wet land

the woods which fringe them, growing about 40 feet high, cannot be see, till you reach the valley-in which they lie. There is no wet land here at all.

Winter wheat is considered a certain crop, being always of the best quality. Spring sown grains and corn are liable to be injured by our strong hot winds, which rapidly draw the moisture from the soil. Potatoes and garden truck are also uncertain crops; they all, however, do well about two years out of three. Building rock, both soft and hard, is abundant, and magnesian lime equal, for most purposes, to the best burnt lime is found in abundance ready for use in caves in the rocks.

Wood sells at from one to two dollars a load. Towns have kept well up with the march of the emigrant, and have spring up every eight or ten miles along our streams. There you can hav anything you want at a slight advance over Eastern prices.

Our winters are sometimes quite severe, still cattle do well in the dried buffalo grass, keeping fat with very little extra food. Hogs and sleep do well, Horse feed of every kind is very high, and will be so for a year or two. Corn is 75 cents, and has been 90 cents. Poor larriey is 50 cents, millet hay \$10, and prairle hay soid last winter from \$7 to \$10 per ton. Oxen make the best teams for this country, as they cost little to keep.

There is no demand for labor here yet. A few laborers got one dollar a day in harvest, and thousands would now gladly accept fifty cents a day if they could get work at that price. The man who is burdened with debt turther east, who is ambitious for more land or who wishes to become a stock raiser, will probably better his condition by coming here, provided he brings with lime means to pay for his house, stock, tools, &2, and, in addition, about \$400 or more to support his family and teams for one or two years until ne raises enough for their support.

This is ne place for a very poor man. All

Support.

This is no place for a very poor man. All who come here without means suffer much misery, and for many years before they are well situated.

MORTON COUNTY, Kan.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

in Unbroken Stream of Colored Immigran Plowing into Kaneas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- The Secretary of the Emigrant Ald Society of the District of Columbia has received a letter from Gov. St. John. President of the Freedmen's Relief Association of Kansas, from which the following extracts are taken:

The tide of immigration continues to flow northward in an almost uniroken stream, and, unless checked by the quaranthe regulations established along the Mississippi, there is no telling just when it will stop. We find it very difficult with the means at our command to relieve the necessities of the recursers, but are doing the best we can, and have thus far prevented any actual suffering. It seems to no that the people of the North do not comprehend the magnitude of this movement, otherwise they would certainly take a greater interest int. So, far our association has extended at to about 4.000 destitute colored people. We have obtained comployment for them and placed them in sigh a situation that they are now self-sustaining; but it has cost a great deal of money. We have received some aid from abroad; in fact, from certains estimate of country spite liberal domainus have one. The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has given \$1.000, but the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not the great city of New York, so far as New York, so far as New York, so the people, and I only wish the entire country would wake up to the internitude of the movement. Our association has expended so tar for the relief of destinate refugees a nittle over \$0.000.

A TREE WITH A HISTORY.

The Willow Wand that a Bridegroom Cur

to Serve on his Wedding Journey. On the principal avenue in a thriving village d New Jursey, stands a very large willow tree. A run ling stream just at its base has renewed the tree's vigo or nearly half a century. Now, however, it is dying only of its limits are bare, and its leaves are sere and ellow. There is an interesting story about this tree early fitty years ago a barpy young couple just wedden started in a wagon over the hilly routs of New Jersey to hede new brone. It was a day's lourney, and to complete the bore the setting of the sun the horse had to be unged a meantly seed, so the histocromes topped by the postside and out a long wire, willow side. Using this or a while, the journey was completed with the day, and is the bridgeroom alletted trend the wagon be thrust be willow wand into the ground by the side of the trial because there is now knows. It seen became to spread them, where it now knows. It seen became to spread them, where it now knows it seen became to spread the interest where it have turned shown a landsome tree. Its comping branches have turneded shode for the completion it served out their weeding journer, and for their hidden, and now, as the shaddens of size are creamy were the bride and grown of half a century ago, the will ow is legitiming to droop and decay, as it in sympathy with them. started in a wagon over the hilly roads of New Jersey t

When is Grant Coming Home !

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.- The Yokohama depatch announcing that the reception to Gen. Grant in School was unprecedented in Japanese history was parcularly gratifying to his friends in this city, George Washington Childs, A. M., Adolphus Berle, and George H. Baker, the poet. They were patriotically happy when they reached that part of the despatch which stated that Gen. Grant had an audience with the Emperor on July 4. his Majesty alieding happils to a coincidence of the Majesty neglected to happily refer to a coincidence of the

The brow of Pather Borie clouded darkly when he read that "the sole obstacle to harmony is caused by the de-meanor of the English officers, who persistently keep aloof from Gen. Grant, and decline to give salutes or recognition." "I have fergotten," said Father Borie "why the English officers should salute the General: I knew when I was Secretary of the Navy why they ought to do so, but I can't recall the reason now As to the General's starting for America in the last week in August, that is evidently a mistake. In the last letter received by Mr. Childs from the General, dated at Singapore, he stated that if he went to Australia be would not return till spring, and for Grant to make up his mind to go to Australia, or fix the time for starting for America, without acquainting Mr. Childs of his in tended action before making it public, is so at variance with precedent that, until he hears from the General Mr. George W. Childs, A. M., is inclined to discredit the

The Jurisconsult and the Oyster. I'wo men disputed flercely o'er an oyster,

Which they upon the seashore found one day When, as their tongues grew dry, their palates moiste A Judge came down that way.

They both agreed, because of his great learning. He should decide the question in dispute, And lo! he showed a mind the most discerning In listening to the suit.

entire statement sent from Yokohama.

He looked as sober as a monk in cloister When, after pondering the matter well, He split the bivalve, gently ate the overer, And gave them each a shell!

The story's skil, but new the application,

Since Pennsylvania presents her claims To represent the muchty Yankee nation While Hartrandt, Wayne MacVearb, and others quarrel

And angry talk in steady current flows,
'Tis strange that none of them can see the moral
That's plant as Cameron's nose. For Mr. Evarts, with fine intuition,

When he has thought upon the subject well, May take the syster of the English mission-And give the rest the shall.

Cramps, colic, cholera mortus, ear, stomach, rhorn and describer, are specificy constituted by the describer and approximate the stomach, and restores a factories of the specific and approximate the stomach, and restores in the total Asia valuable municipal many affections of the specific property of the provided approximate the specific provided approximate the specific provided approximate the specific provided approximate the same provided approxima

SUNDEAMS.

-Cardinal Manning has lately lost his vorite nephew, Mansagner Mannie

-The treasurer of a Boston lodge of Knights of Henor has embezzled its charity for -An ounce of peach kernels contains a

train of prussic acid, which is a fatal quantity is the best antidote. -A Russian physician, struck by the

commonness of near sight among literary men proposed to print books with white ink on black paper as a remedy -The Count de Sampigny shot his wift, at

Brussels, because she had deserted him and prote him with her coachman. She begged, before dring, that he husband might not be published. ... The Kursnal Club's baccarat table at Ostend, Beiginm, has been selzed; and the cinds Pres. dent, who is a buryomaster and member of the Chamber of Representatives, is to be proscented for maintaining a

-Lightning is eccentric in Georgia. The Forsyth Afterfor says that a large tree was street and felled to the ground, and "a young man, rising by on a mule, received such a heavy shock as to jer the beast from under him

-The French army exists only on paper; that is to say, the number of myn actually under the flag has been reduced to the towest possible flagre, and compantes which in time of war were 250 strong only mus ered fifteen files at a recent review. -The Krupp foundry at Essen, that ar-

senal of nations, is busy on a Danish order for a tumber of 35 centimetre guns for coast gurbons, and a Receibh order for a bettery of field guns. Some cannon have lately been sent to Belivia, and a mountain gun as a gut to the new Khedive. -A British army captain and two lieutenants have been fined \$00 each for breaking into the led-

rooms of two other officers and sprinkling pepper on the carpets in order to make them sneezs funnity when they returned. The complainant was the landledy, whose furniture had been damaged. ... The Kremlin at Moscow was set on fire n broad daylight on July 10, a wooden stairense having been saturated with petroleum. Red flags were di-

on the church towers, the toests was sounded, and the whole population hurried to the place, but the palace was only saved by great exertions. -After a year of delay, a German court martial has sentenced Admiral Batsch to improvement in a fortress for six months, and Lieut-Capt. Kinnser to one month. They were the responsible offeres of the war steamer Keenig Wilhelm, which sunk the Gresser Kurfurst, and thereby drowned 300 sallers.

-A suicidal passenger leaped from a Sritish Channel steamer, and the mate instantly plunge after him. The crew laboriously cut away the canvas covering of the lifeboat only to find the crait hair fall of water, and when parily lowered she broke in two, dropsing out the occupants, one of whom was drowned. The assenger had in the mean time succeeded in his -A man climbed a tree to a height of seventy feet, at Offham, England, and drew a crowd or space

tators, among whom was his wife and daughter, by sing ing bymns. Then he took a rope from his perset and aid: "Good-by; I have made a nice noose, and now am going to tie the knot. Marwood says that a drep of six teet is necessary, but I am only going to give myself three. I have tied the knot and I am going to jump." Then be hanged bimself. -The daughter of the Treasurer of Greenfield County, Ohio, stole \$500 of public more; and ber father was likely to soon discover the crime. Seeing two strangers in the village, she threw the account thinks on

the floor in the office, fore up some papers, seniteted her face and screamed. To those who responded to the algra she said that two men had overpowered her and taken the money. The strangers were arrested, and she tended to identify them as the robbers, but her story it d not bear close scrutiny, and at last she confessed.

The Sisters of Sarah, a negro religious society at Amherst, Va., engaged the Rev. Mr. than to preach the funeral sermon of a deceased member end the relatives of the dead chose the Rev. Mr. Pratt for the same service. The two ciergymen met angelly is the church, and each insisted upon preaching. A compromise, on the basis of having two sermons, but is made,

ecause the question of precedence could not be wither A flerce fight ensued between the factions, and t lives finally drove the Sisters of Sarah and a the chara -Here is an incident of railroad travel in Hungary. A mail train came to a sudden seeing tract of open country. The passengers thrust their heads out at the windows to see what had happened. A see had eaped from a van and was skurrying away. The trees employees joined in a pursuit, and the fugitive was long classed for twenty minutes. Then all returned in the waiting train except the official who had charge of the

baggage vouchers, and the delay was prolonged but is vain, for him to come back. At the the end of the loan-may the passengers could not get their trunks until next lay, when the youther man arrived. -Prince Victor, to whom the Prince Imperial in his will bequeathed the future of his looks, wat 17 on the 18th of last mouth, and is receiving his other. tion at the Charlemagne Lyceum. By birth he is not only related to the man who founded the dynasts of grand-nephew, but by his mother and grand-nepher is connected with the houses of Hapsburg, Romanoff, and Savey. He is of average height and well bold, but hat high shoulders, like his father. He has the Nacudemic profile, but is extremely dark in the color of discres, and his scanty hair is parted in the centre. The line is well

shaped, and the month is pleasantly cut, but somewhat sensual, the lips being of deep vermition, appearing the more so from the contrasting pallor of the face. The relgions think him elever, gay, unaffected, and considerate Soon after the Œcumenical Council had pronounced by acclamation the document Papal meals billity, there was a failing off in the contributions on larly known as "St. Peter's Pence." As years went o muit the death of Pio Nono, eighteen months as steady duninution continued, and at last they dwinled steady diministion continued, and it is the swinning down to a comparatively insignificant sum, since the accession of Cardinal Perci the sense have been continued to the Vatican with the probasion of former place. For the sensester of the present year terminating on June 25 the amount yielded exceeded by \$150000 the present for the corresponding sensester of 1878. The present Pope has cut down the expenses of this hour bold from ACC and morth to \$2500 nm to \$2500 nm to the present senses of this neural before the morth to \$2500 nm to \$2500

\$4,000 a month to \$500, and has effected importanted

mies in other directions. His thrift has mode an excel-lent impression upon the Catholic world. -At length there seems to be some prespect that an end will be put to ducling in the forman universities. The authorities at Letters have mane a formal prohibition of these choosings, and breaked be fining inokespers who pecunt them on their product. It has been the custom of similars who have combened the conventional provocations of "stupid youth, or "pa-dog," to meet with their seconds in a precase room of some suburban hosteley, and there so re are abothern cheeks and nows. Their testles and armeswated in bandages, and their eyes protected by the knows with they are set foot to foot, and left to be a same at such other er's countenances until one of them is desirated to such an extent as may be required by the expension that particular quarrel. A Bayerian magnifical interceal demned thirteen students of the Month there is the

from three to six months imprisonment to selling at -The Right Hon. Sir E. Thornton, K. C. B., British Minister at Washington, is be years and the heads his title also of Countile's assiling, departed and should father by King John of Portugal for three larges. He is a Master of Arts of Pentirola College and the messay D. C. L. of Oxford. He was first time in a trade of Arts of Pentirola College and the Arts of Pentirola College and the Arts of the Maximo and to Sir Charles Holtzen. Message to the first La Plate, and as Charge of Maximo and to Sir Charles Holtzen. White the One Ever La Plate, and as Charge of Maximo as Minister was to the Argentine Confederation in 1850s. He subsequently the Argentine Confederation in 1850s. He subsequently served as Minister to Brazi, in trob and was Portugal in 1987, but did not an there, some sent to Washington in December of the same year, where 1985 now lived twelve years. He was made at 1 in tertal, K. C. B. in 1970, and a Prayy Connection in 1871 the salary is \$30,000 a year. He is of hundred percent has a fine, begievokent tace, and us of knowly, thous rather pedantic manner. He is not of britism stand but is considered " safe." He married Mary the wilds of Andrew M. builte of Dumfries, Section d and doughts

-Presence of mind has lately proved val-

uable in several interesting cases. Hence found if its bottom of a Dubuque well, drove his positive interesting and stood under it when he saw the existing of bucket failing, thus saving bimselt from being a doint carey, when lightning struck the New Har of which be was foreman, knocked down burn panie stricken operators, who were model rill-ward the narrow exit, and so prevented as stack-on a stairway. Mrs. Dinkin of Loth Physics Min-threatoned with an axe by her grazy wor. of "Well, If you want to not my final off form-chopping block." He modded and their proced-woodpile: It was dark, and matter the form for Fill put my head on the mines, offer dress the ar-chief from her neck and three it does not support The limits struck the kerelaid a force but le bline, Julia Clarke, a rate branche in the 2 a caught in a machine by be 1 no 100 and 100 of of shears and sub-off by trees see paraty that of shears and eat off her these seconds of an orderwise between the wheeles and kinded as wise would have been from each state of a Nevada none in a small skip. The double broke, and the universal the stall fear to be said with lightning speed. Be stall fear to be said white. In the panie must of them doubles it wait for the case. At the first infinite is wait for the case. Patrick Mevartley the evidence of the log of select a brown plant and through the end to propose that the resistance which the ting off. The drive box of colors with the and the fraction produced streams of fire also

a cognior's threat was eas in at the right of the fight

the skip to a standard a few feet from the ledition